Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO 61.—[New Series. TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1829. WHOLE NO. 241. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a $2 50 year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro.' N. C. May 30. 1828.—84tf.

PHILADELPHIA
Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 and 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

OF COACHES,

Chariotees,

Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship. HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE HIESKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising everyarticle in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furnture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains andcarpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

Barry Steward, vs. Harriet Steward. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Sam. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. SAM. HENDERSON, Clk.

3mt247

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thurdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st Aug. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires. ight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.

b. 12, 1829.

N. B.—Great care will be taken to give general satifaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[t1 A.]

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

Deeds, for sale here.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, vs. Eleanor Pressly. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armtron g, vs Samuel Armstrong. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.... pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, vs. Susannah Sharpe. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, vs. Deborah Raper } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

William Roberds vs. Margaret Roberds. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1289.

Asher Lyon, vs. Lucinda Lyon. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clek of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk Blue and Olive Clothes,
Do. " Cassimeres,
Lastings and Circassians,
5-4 French Bombazines,
Bombazetts,
Cotton Cassimeres,
Union Drill,
Brown French Drilling,
English mix't Do.
Blk striped Satin,
4-4 mix'd Camblet, (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown Sheetings,
" " " " do. Bleached,
Superior Cotton Shirtings,
7-8, and 4-4 Bed Tick,
3-4, and 4-4 Apron Checks,
Russia Sheeting and Drillings,
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
Very fine Irish Linens,
A great variety of Calicoes,
Linen Cambrics,
Long Lawns,
Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin,
4-4, and 6-4 Figured Leno,
Fine Swiss Muslin,
Jackonet and Mull Muslin,
White bordered Cravats,
Do. " Swiss,
Do. " Italian, (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Gros De Ete Robes,
Col'd Gros De Nap.
Batisse Dresses,
Italian and China Silks,
Silk Shawls and Hkf's.
White and Black silk Stockings,
Do. " and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of Hardware, plated ware and Saddlery;

Boots and Shoes; Leghorns; Whips; Canes; Umbrella's; Snuff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass and Earthen ware;
An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description.

—ALSO—

An assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which they offer low, for CASH, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22, 1829. 54tf.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, *April Term,* 1829.

William W. Erwin and Sons, vs. Cyrus Erwin. } Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Robert H. Erwin and William A. Erwin. Judgment by default and Enqury.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cyrus Erwin, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Burke at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next and answer, plead or demur or final judgment will be entered against said defendant. *Attest.* J. ERWIN, Clk.

6t62.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

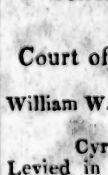
Polly Buckner, vs. Edward Buckner. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

RAN AWAY



From the subscriber on Sunday, the 7th inst. about six miles above Charlotte, on my way to Florida, my man JO. or JOSEPH. He is about twenty-one or two years of age, rather stout built, had on a white fur hat, no coat, and a bundle of clothes with him. I expect he will endeavor to return to Mr. Richard Russell's, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, where he has a wife. I will give five dollars reward for his delivery to me, or for securing him in any jail, so I get him. In my absence, any person that may take him up will please write to Mr. Laban Jordan or Capt. Robert W. Bragg, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and inform them of the same. MILES JORDAN.

Rowan county, N. C. June 9, 1829.—6t142p.

Notice.

I WILL expose the balance of the Stock of GOODS of E. Allemong, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829, at Auction.

9t245 R. H. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuble Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than *Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent.* It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, *Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup,* prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent,* and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.

Many empirical remedies for the "*Ondontalgia*" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "*Elixir*" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, *SWAIM'S PANACEA,* for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

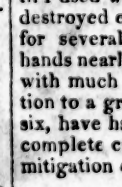
Also, *POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon,* used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Pills,* for Asthmas and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated *Eye Water,* for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829. 239.

DOCT. M. DOUGHERTY,



HAS removed from his former residence at Beattie's Ford, and established himself in the town of Charlotte, N. C. where he proposes to continue the practice of his profession. *June* 24, 1829.—3t42.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the *Taxes* for the years specified:—

Persons' Names.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Year.*
Benjamin Cooper,	200	$150	1826
John Hughes,	100	100	1826
David Hughes,	200	200	1826
Guthridge Garland, Capt.	150	150	1826
William Hill,	50	50	1826
Alexander Lowry,	190	224	1826
John Lee,	150	200	1826
William Guch,	175	150	1826
Joel Guch,	100	75	1825
Robert Jones,	55	50	1827
Isaiah Stewart,	50	25	1827
James Sparkes,	100	50	1827
James Wilson, (Cain Creek)	200	200	1827
Thomas Howell,	100	100	1827
John Bowman,	100	10	1827
John Bennet,	100	100	1827
Benjamin Cooper,	200	200	1827
Guthridge Garland, Capt.	150	150	1827
Enoch Harrel,	100	50	1827
John Hughes,	100	50	1827
David Hughes,	200	200	1827
Isaiah Rose,	100	100	1827
William Whitson,	100	100	1827
James Renfrow,	100	100	1827
Benjamin Carver,	150	200	1827
William Silvers,	100	50	1827
Saml. Harris's heirs,	440	300	1827
Lewis Baird's heirs,	1040	740	1826-7
Daniel Black,	100	150	1827
Frederick Cimeroe,	350	350	1827
John Oliver,	50	50	1825-7
Benjamin Cooper,	200	150	1826
John Hues,	100	100	1826
David Hues,	200	200	1826
Guthridge Garland	150	150	1826

SAMUEL McD. TATE,
Former Sheriff of Burke.

Morganton, May 10, 1829.....10t242.

New and Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the

Cheapest and most fashionable

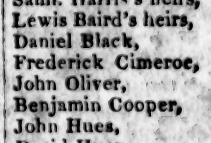
GOODS

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself and bought for *CASH,* he feels perfectly confident that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, July 6, 1829.....3mt253.

Book Missing.



THE first volume of Bishop DEHON'S Sermons has been missing from my library for some time:—it has doubtless been loaned out. The person who has it, will please return it.

3t242. S. L. FERRAND.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in *cash.* I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemong's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to. JOSIAH HUIE.

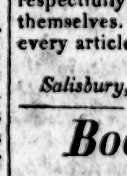
Salisbury, June 23, 1829.....240.

WILLIAM T. Dobson, *vs.* James P. Walker and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that one of the defendants, James P. Walker, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that he may appear at our next court to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur tothe complainant's Bill, or the same, as to his part, will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

WINSTON SOMERS, *C. M. E.*

June 11, 1822.—6t244.....pr. adv. $2.50.

COMMITTED TO THE



JAIL of Cabarrus county, on the 26th day of June, 1829, a negro man, who calls his name CATO, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Robert Howard, living some where between Charlotte, N. C. and Lancaster, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLM. O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

3t42.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Col. *Alfred M. Gaither,* deceased, are respectfully requested to make payment immediately; and all those who have claims against said estate, are also requested to present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery:

B. S. GAITHER, E. A. IRWIN, } *Admrs.*

June 6th, 1829. 4t41p

N. B.—One of the administrators may at all times be found in Statesville or Morganton.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE

LAND DEEDS, SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
WARRANTS, WITNESS TICKETS,
ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, &c. &c. &c.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

From the National Journal.

The low scurrility of the vulgar conductor of a print that has become infamous for its falsehoods and malignity, would scarcely deserve attention if some of the charges which this pensioned tool, with his characteristic effrontery and impudence, has thrown out against me, did not demand some notice. It is notorious to every one that this man has labored in his dirty vocation till all sense of decency, and every feeling of honor, are entirely annihilated or disregarded. He has wantonly and maliciously assailed all that is virtuous, respectable, or honorable in the country; and has rendered himself, by his deliberate falsehoods and low billingsgate, so infamous, that delicacy almost shudders at the name of the receptacle of his filth. Every where has he been stamped with the character of a blackguard and a liar.

It is surely not for such a man to prate about the manners of another; he is as incompetent to judge of them as the rude savage would be to form a correct estimate of the polish of a French courtier. If my manners were at any time "supercilious," it was found necessary to assume them to get rid of such impertinent and vulgar intruders as he and his satellites, and to save the books from being *purloined*.

It is false that the Library has ever been in a state of derangement, and if it be now "*in confusion*," as he asserts, the confusion has been produced by the person who has been thrust into the office contrary to law. That it will require the labor of many months before he can even understand the arrangement, is unquestionably true; for as the arrangement is a scientific one, an ignorant & uneducated man, like the vulgar slang whanger of the Telegraph & his agent, would be utterly at a loss to comprehend it. To any man of ordinary capacity, information, & taste, the Library, *when left by me*, must have appeared, as it actually was, in a state of order and beauty. It is my pride to say, and the fact is known to every one who has been in the habit of visiting this literary establishment, that I have labored for years to perfect the arrangement, and to render the Library an object of utility and beauty, and I have every reason to believe that my efforts have met with the entire approbation of all who are capable of judging, and especially of those for whose exclusive convenience and benefit it was established. I have so arranged and catalogued every volume, that there is no book that I could not find instantly and without difficulty, and with the contents of which I was not obliged to be in some manner acquainted.

Very few books have been lost, in the course of my long superintendance, that have not been, or that cannot be, accounted for. (except one, taken out by the very man who makes this hazardous assertion.) and if they cannot be found according to the catalogues, it is not my fault; I am not to be answerable for the ignorance or stupidity of those who have been put into a situation for which they may be wholly unfit.

The next charge which I shall notice, is one that if true, I should care very little about; but it happens to have the Telegraphic curse upon it—*falsehood*. That I was one af the main prompters if not contributors to "We the People," has been proved by the written declaration of the publisher of that sheet to be utterly untrue, and it is in the characteristic style of impudence and effrontery of the vulgar and pensioned Telegraph again to reiterate it.

If solicitations were made to the Executive in my behalf, they were made by his and my friends in Congress, who were apprised of the base and unprincipled efforts which the hungry *officina gentium*, who are inundating the City, would make to displace all the most useful and efficient officers of the Government, no matter by what means. This was one of the fabrications got up by Duff Green and his coterie, to injure me; and, like the Inquisition, it was only necessary to lodge secret information to consign the victim to the stake, or to lead him out to the *auto de fe*. Such is the present deplorable condition of our country, a condition which every patriot must lament and resist, if he wishes to save its fair fame from pollution, and its liberties from destruction. But it would seem that against the express desire of those for whose special benefit the Library was created, the Executive has undertaken, upon the gross misrepresentations and falsehoods of such a creature as Green, to put one of his foremen into an office over which the President ought not to have, if delicacy did not prevent him from now having, any possible control.

I deem it unnecessary to notice the paltry and contemptible quibble about my bond. It is on a par with every thing he has asserted, and shows to what desperate efforts the slanderer is driven when pushed, and deserves no further remark than that it is nonsensical and absurd. The perfectly "unexceptionable bond," as he terms it, which has been given by Mr. Meehan, is, in fact, no bond at all; because it has not the necessary legal formalities—has not the sanction of either the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is, therefore, of no more validity than a piece of blank paper. The amount of his security, if security it can be called, is the same which I gave when the Library was estimated at $20,000, & yet property to the amount of $80,000 has been illegally put under the charge of a man wholly irresponsible, on the bare word of a pensioned calumniator, without decency and without truth.

Another power will yet determine upon the legality of this proceeding, and no doubt take such steps as their insulted rights demand. I am myself indifferent as to the result, and should not now have obtruded on the public attention with these remarks, if the insufferable arrogance and falsehood of the minion who has assailed me, had not rendered it indispensable. Every one who knows him must know, that

S'il n' avait pas cerit, il aurait ete assassin."

GEORGE WATTERSTON.

LATEST NEWS FROM POMPEII.

MUNICH, MARCH 20.

Our last accounts from Rome, of the 12th of March, inform us that his Majesty the King of Bavaria had returned to that city. On the 27th February his Majesty and suite visited Herculaneum and Pompeii,* to view the new discoveries. As the frescoes are now suffered to remain on the wall, and several pieces of furniture are left in the places where they served the former owners, one appears to be in the midst of the ancients. A bath which has been lately excavated was particularly remarkable: the decorations of the wall, which are very fine, are in perfect preservation; and the bronze seats remain in the places where they were used by the inhabitants of Pompeii 1800 years ago. In honor of his Majesty the workmen were directed to continue their researches in a house the excavation of which was already begun. The result was very fortunate. It seems that they came to a glass shop—for they found in one spot above 500 glass vessels of the most various descriptions. Near the spot were several bronze vessels and many glass beads, probably part of a necklace. The King of Naples made a present to the King of Bavaria of all that was found on this occasion. The newly discovered paintings are far superior to those previously found, and prove that painting among the ancients was not below the other arts. The fresco paintings on the walls of every pretty house, representing Ganymede carried off by the eagle, and Bacchantes, are not unworthy of a Julio Romano or Giovanni di Udine. Others, with architecture, entirely refute the notion which some persons entertain, that the ancients were ignorant of perspective, for the perspective drawing of the buildings is perfect. In a house at Herculaneum, which has been just opened, a very large stock of all kinds of fruit was discovered, which are indeed carbonized, but in other respects well preserved and very interesting. His Majesty has received a complete collection of the several kinds.

*These cities were destroyed by an emption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, and were covered to the depth of 70 feet, with volcanic substances.

Wonderful sagacity of the Dog.—A few days back, as the child of Mr. John Roy, merchant of this city, was leaning over the bannister of the stairs in the upper part of the house, he lost his balance, tumbled over and in the act of falling down a considerable height, was fortunate enough to lay hold of a rail, by means of which he was upheld, suspended in a manner in the air. A dog belonging to the same gentleman, seeing the danger the child was in, sprang instantaneously to his relief and extending himself over the bannister, from the stairs above, laid hold of him in this dangerous and alarming situation and raising up, drew him back, over the bannister, depositing him on the stairs in safety. Instances of the wisdom and benevolence of this excellent animal in preserving human life are numerous and to the credit of the species are frequently recorded. We witnessed an instance ourselves of a child preserved in a similar way, from drowning in the river Liffy: the infant sprang out of the nurse's arms off the parapet and would have perished put for the dog of a gentleman accidently passing, which plunging in saved him. The father of the child, a wealthy merchant, offered £300 for the animal, but could not prevail on the owner to part with him.

Can. Vindicator.

The following decision strikes us as peculiarly just, and settling a principle equally applicable to this country as to England. Every day we hear of trunks being lost from coaches, and it is but reasonable to believe that in the majority of instances the fault lies with the traveller. If a man's baggage is not worth looking after, he should not grumble, if by his own neglect it is lost or stolen.

New-York Herald.

Important Decision.—A cause of considerable importance, both to travellers, and coach proprietors, was decided at York last week. It was that of Miles *vs.* Cattle and others, and it appeared that the plaintiff, while travelling by the defendant's coach from Stockton, to York, lost his carpet bag containing money and other property; but witnesses having been called to prove that the plaintiff had not looked after his luggage on the coach stopping, Mr. Justice Hayley said he was clearly of opinion that the action could not be sustained. He held that every coach passenger ought to look carefully after his own luggage on the arrival of the coach at its place of destination; and if he was proceeding further, he ought to draw the attention of the persons in the coach office to his luggage, and put it under their care. If, therefore, any loss was sustained by a passenger, by the neglect of such precautions, he could not maintain an action against the proprietors.

The monument to the memory of Jacob Van Wart, one of the captors of Major Andre, was erected on the 11th ult. with appropriate ceremonies, at the Greensburg church, (New York) near the spot where the deceased patriot lived, and on the spot where his ashes repose.—There were, including the military, and 21 pensioners of the revolutionary army, about 1,500 persons present. The monument is a neat structure of white marble, about 18 feet high, on the four sides of which are appropriate inscriptions. On the North and South sides they are as follows: "Here repose the mortal remains of *ISAAC VAN WART*, an Elder of Greensburgh Church, who died on the 23d of May, 1828, in the 69th year of his age. Having lived the life, he died the death of a Christian.

"FIDELITY.—On the 23d of September, 1780, ISAAC VAN WART, accompanied by John Paulding and David Williams, all farmers of the county of Westchester, intercepted Major Andre, on his return from the American lines, in the character of a spy; and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdained to sacrifice their country *FOR GOLD*—secured and carried him to the commanding officer of the District, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Arnold was brought to light;—the insidious designs of the enemy baffled;—the American army saved;—and our beloved country, now free and independent, rescued from most imminent peril."

Of the revolutionary band who were present on the occasion, it is remarked, that several had the appearance of prosperous days, and a green old age; but far the greater number looked as though time had laid his hand heavily upon them; and several were evidently tottering upon the verge of that bourne "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." All, however, were cheerful, and as they had not met together for years before, they soon engaged in fighting their battles o'er again. This tract of country, it will be recollected, was what was called neutral ground—lying between the contending armies, and subject to irruptions from both, and consequently to frequent skirmishings. The little valley, too, where the people were now assembled, had been the theatre of some brisk fighting, and near the very spot where the monument was now erected. Mr. Acker, or "Rifle Jake," as he was called from the weapon which he bore, and the skill with which he used it, had killed two British soldiers, of a party who were hotly pursuing him, but from which he was so fortunate as to escape, by flying from one point of defence to another, and loading and firing with good effect from each. He was present on the occasion.

Whirl Wind.—A friend informs us (says the Philadelphia Gazette) that, during the heat and calm of the afternoon of the 13th inst. the haymakers in the square between Race & Vine streets, near Seventh, were somewhat alarmed for the safety of a stack of hay, which they had made up with considerable care. A whirl wind took up the heap, and after carrying it some 3 or 400 yards perpendicularly into the air, scattered its contents about in the upper regions—as if haymaking was to be conducted on an elevated scale.

English Lawyers.—The number of Barristers in England and Wales, in the law list lately published, is 10,034—counsel under the bar, conveyancers, and special pleaders, 138—London Attorneys 2667—total number of lawyers in England and Wales, 12,897.

A well dressed female, on landing at Bordentown, N. J. from a steamer, requested a poor woman to hold her infant a few moments. The unnatural mother has not returned for it; while the poor woman, who has a house full of her own children already, intends to take care of the little disowned.

We learn that a duel was fought at Pensacola a few days previous to the departure of the Erie, between Col. Walton, late Lieut. Governor of Florida, and Dr. McMahon, of the U. S. Army—both of whom were wounded, the former dangerously.

As in duty bound.—Noah abuses Mr. Clay and Mr. Clay's Speech, lustily. He is well rewarded for it, ($3,000 pr. ann.)

From the New York Evening Journal.

Cause of the explosion.—"The dead tell no tales," and we would charitably hope the explosion was, as usually termed, accidental. But the following circumstances which we have learned, necessarily excite suspicion. A sailor by the name of Jack Hannan, a desperate wretch, had been for some days under guard, charged with robbing a trunk belonging to one of the midshipmen. The Commodore had during the forenoon satisfactorily ascertained that Jack was guilty, and had informed him that as his time of service had just expired, he could not be punished in the Navy Yard, but would be handed over to the civil authority, and that perhaps his punishment would be imprisonment in the state prison for life. Lieut. Brackenridge was the officer of the day, and when he permitted the magazine to be opened, adopted the usual precautions of placing a sentry, &c. and expressly charged the gunner to be very careful—but unhappily Jack Hannan was allowed to accompany him, his hopes of liberty being blasted, perhaps in despair he blew up the Frigate.

Lamentable Event.—Never have we witnessed a state of equal excitement with that, produced on our community for the last ten days, by the mysterious absence, and supposed death by suicide, of Mr. *James R. Creecy*, late of this Town. Mr. Creecy left home some seven or eight weeks ago for Baltimore and other Northern Cities (on business as he stated) and for three or four weeks after, corresponded regularly, with his family and friends, as he had uniformly been in the habit of doing when absent; after which they had no tidings of him until about ten days ago, when it was rumoured that he had destroyed himself in Baltimore or its neighborhood, and this rumour was soon strengthened by the following facts.—One of his friends went on to Norfolk, and at Portsmouth found a letter in the Post Office containing the key of his trunk, with intimations that he had forwarded the trunk home and that on opening it, they would have the whole matter developed—the Trunk was found in a few days at the Steam Boat Office in Norfolk and brought to this place: on opening it, it was found to contain all the clothes he had carried from home with the exception of a single suit, and several letters and memorandums, in which he stated that he had resolved on destroying himself; that the great difficulty with him for several days had been, how he should dispose of his body so that it would never be found; that he had at length fallen on a plan and that all search after it would be fruitless—the letters are without date both as to time and place, are written partly in an apparently composed mood and in other parts in a wild and incoherent manner, but from the fact that the trunk arrived in Norfolk by the Steam Boat from Baltimore, on the 4th inst. that he was seen at Barnum's Hotel about the 1st, it is conjectured the letters were written between the 1st and 3d in that city.

There are a thousand rumors afloat in regard to this mysterious affair, but we forbear to dilate on the subject or to enter into details, in the fear of adding another pang, to the deeply lacerated feelings of the family of Mr. Creecy.

Edenton Gazette.

Gun Powder.—By a recent course of experiments, in France, it has been ascertained that gun powder may be ignited by the stroke of iron upon copper, copper upon copper, iron upon marble, lead upon lead, & even lead upon wood. These facts, which have not yet until recently been understood, are supposed to account for the many frequent and mysterious explosions in mills where no fire is permitted and no iron implements have been used. It is not improbable that fine sand or other hard substances, by coming between the points of contact, may cause the fire. This, it would seem, must be the fact in the case of lead upon lead, and more particularly that of lead upon wood. Important results to the manufacturers of powder are expected from that experiment.

There are *sixty Nuns* in the Georgetown Convent, near Washington. They are schooled two days in a week in the art of making pies, tarts, puddings, &c. besides French, music, the guitar, and to dance gracefully.

Greenock Anecdote.—A poor person residing in Greenock, lately applied to the magistrate to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll. 'How many have you?' said the worthy baillie. 'Five and twenty, sir,' replied the petitioner—'Five and twenty!' re-echoed the baillie: 'and all by one wife?' 'O no sir,' replied the poor man; 'I am wearing the fourth.'

Glasgow Free Press.

It appears that the death of the Queen of Spain was occasioned by a catarrhal bilious fever. On the 7th May she received the sacrament, and public prayers for her recovery were ordered to be offered in all the churches throughout the Spanish dominions.

Church Matters.—We find in the Baltimore Patriot of Friday, the following statement.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was still in session yesterday, and after five successive ballots for a Bishop on the part of the clerical order of the Convention, they were unable to make a nomination to the order of the Laity.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Wyatt and the Rev. Mr. Johns of Baltimore, were first in nomination as candidates for that high station—after three ballots, Mr. Johns was withdrawn and the Rev. Mr. Henshaw of this city was substituted, with less hope of success. The Rev. Mr. Johns was again taken up, and the result was as ineffectual as before. We learn further, that the Convention was yesterday, most laboriously engaged, as they sat from 9 o'clock, A. M. until half past 3 P. M. and renewed their session at 6 o'clock, and continued until 10 at night.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser complains of the ignorance in which people of the Atlantic States allow themselves to remain concerning the state of things in "the West." It mentions, that large quantities of teas, of the best quality, are to be seen, marked and shipped at Canton, for merchants in Cincinnati.

Editor Postmasters.—The Richmond Enquirer asks, with rather more honesty than discretion, "Ought an Editor to be a Postmaster—and thus have the power of favoring his own paper at the expense of his competitors? Many Editors were turned out, by Gideon Granger, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson—precisely upon this ground."

This is a home thrust at the swarm of partizan Editors appointed Postmasters under the new Administration. If the Editor of the Enquirer puts many such cases as this, it will be "Hannibal carrying the war into Africa," sure enough.

Nat. Int.

It is said that Moses Dawson, editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, is the seventeenth Editor who has been appointed to office by Gen. Jackson. If so, Mr. Fulton, whose appointment as Secretary of Arkansas Territory we have since learnt, is the eighteenth of the corps Editorial who has been rewarded. What lucky fellows! Although generally of the least merit of the whole fraternity, they have taken the place of very worthy officers. Mr. Robert Crittenden, for example, who has been made to give place to Mr. Fulton, in Arkansas, is one of the last that ought to have been dismissed by President Jackson. Mr. Crittenden, when a very young man, during the late war, raised a volunteer company in this State, and flew to the aid of General Jackson, while struggling in the Creek war; and with his gallant little band assisted to crown the hero with wreaths of laurel, in that severe campaign. His company as a mark of distinction was called the General's Life Guard, and was generally stationed in front, as the post of honor. Captain Crittenden did not vote against the General, for, as a citizen of Arkansas, he had no vote; but his brothers did; and the Captain himself perhaps thought if he had been called on to vote, he should prefer Mr. Adams. He has therefore been punished, and Mr. Editor Fulton rewarded. Hail Columbia!

Kentucky paper.

Locusts.—It is now ascertained that these extraordinary insects appear in different years on different parts of the Continent, but always after the same interval of seventeen years! They have one period on this, and a different on the west of the Blue ridge. In the eastern parts of Va. they appeared in 1826, in 1809, in 1792, in 1775 in 1758: An aged and acute observer who died in 1824 said he distinctly remembered them at the four first periods, nor did they appear in any other year in the whole interval of time. They will reappear in 1843. Some persons refuse to believe this because they cannot understand it! If we only believed what we understood of nature's operations, we should believe no one of them all!

Whig.

The new Waverly Novel, "Anne of Geierstein," is issued this day, by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, in two duodecimos. We mentioned, some time ago, that we had read the first volume of the London Edition, and augured very favorably of the Work. Yesterday we perused the remainder with lively interest and satisfaction. The narrative fixes attention, and a most skilful use is made of the history of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, and of the Vehme, or Secret inquisition of his era. The characters are numerous and lofty, and some of them powerfully drawn and dramatized. There is much ability in the composition of this Romance. It attracts and instructs at the same time. Its subject is fresh, diversified and deeply impressive.

National Gazette.

Respectable Man.....One who has plenty of money.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1829.

No arrangements having been made for a general celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence, a Barbacue was provided, of which some twenty or thirty of our fellow-citizens partook. Col. THOMAS G. POLK presided, assisted by Doct. S. L. FERRAND. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts, prepared on the spur of the occasion, were drank:

TOASTS.

1. *The Day we celebrate*....We greet it with patriotic joy, and spend it with grateful recollections of what it perpetuates to us.

2. The memory of George Washington, the Father of his country.

3. The President of the U. States and Heads of Departments.

4. *The Heroes of the Revolution*....Lasting honor and gratitude to their memory.

5. *Benjamin Franklin*....The sage, the philosopher and statesman; a fair specimen of American patriots.

6. *Lafayette*....Where liberty dwelt, there was his country; a foe to tyrants, he was the champion of the rights of man.

7. The memory of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—The former the author, the latter the zealous and untiring advocate of the Declaration of our Independence.

8. *The Constitution of the U. States*...The charter of the people's rights: may its glorious principles never be perverted by implied powers.

9. *The memory of De Witt Clinton*....The able advocate and efficient supporter of Internal Improvement in the Western Hemisphere.

10. *O'Connell and Shiel*, the two great champions of Irish Emancipation; who, amid all the contests of party rage and party malevolence, have stood firm, decided and unwavering. May their names be indelibly inscribed on the rolls of immortality.

This toast was received with enthusiasm; and when the burst of feeling had subsided, Mr. *Barry*, a gentleman from Ireland, rose, and addressed the President as follows:—

Mr. President: If it does not interfere with the regulations for the day, I beg leave to speak a few words to the last toast, & to propose another. Sir, I am one of the few Irish Catholics that reside in this section of the country, and the onlyone present; as such I rise, to give vent, in some measure, to those feelings the occasion has inspired. The liberality which dictated the sentiment, & the enthusiastic manner in which it was received, have filled my bosom with emotions I find a difficulty to express. The day we celebrate is a proud one, not *only* for American, but for the civilized mass of mankind. When, as citizens of the world, we take a comparative view of the periods antecedent and subsequent to the American Revolution,—when we mark the progress of every well organized government on the road to freedom, to intelligence and to happiness,—what must be our feelings towards those sages, those benefactors of the human race, who first started in the proud career,—who risked their lives and all that was dear to them on earth;—their only guide, patriotism; their only support, virtue; and their only aim the emancipation of their fellow species. The progress of France may be attributed to Napoleon, that of South America to Bolivar, and that of Ireland to O'Connell and Shiel; but without the American Revolution, Napoleon might have figured a private gentleman, on the land of Seneca's exile; Bolivar might have tended his flock in the vallies, or dug gold in the mountains of the south; and O'Connell might have lost his head for piously praying to his God in the caverns of Kerry.

The British minister acknowledges he is driven to this act of concession by the force of circumstances: No thanks, then, to the minister; but all praise is due to those who discovered and successfully promulgated the doctrine, *that man is capable of self-government*, without the aid of despotic monarchs or haughty aristocrats, whose sole interest it is to debase and brutalize the human mind. The tyrants of the *old* world tremble, lest the principles of the *new* should overwhelm them; and England, proud England, who boasts so much of her liberties, shudders lest these principles should get footing on *her* soil. She takes lessons from experience: Liberal legislation towards America, might have saved this country to the British Crown for another generation; the contrary course might have lost Ireland. Had she preserved America, she might have tyrannized over Ireland with impunity. Thus, sir, is Ireland indebted to America: And I trust the day is not far distant, when she will have more to acknowledge; when she will be emancipated in the fullest extent of the word. Then may she, as a nation, remember the prototype. Until that day arrives, must America be contented with the grateful acknowledgments of her sons. As one of them, this day, in the name of my regenerated country, and in the fulness of my soul, do I thank you, gentlemen, for the enthusiasm manifested this day in the cause of my hitherto unhappy country. For myself, accept my warmest gratitude for your polite attention and kind indulgence this evening. And in conclusion, allow me to propose:—

The United States...The first nation on earth to dissolve the connection between church and state, and leave the human mind untrammelled by human laws, to worship God according to its own dictates.

11. *North-Carolina*....Ample in her resources, patriotic in her principles; she possesses all the elements of a great commonwealth:—nature having been thus bountiful to us, let us not be parsimonious of her rich gifts.

12. *Religion*....God's choicest boon to man—a nation's glory—our individual comfort: may its blessed influence pervade the uttermost recesses of our country.

13. *Our fair countrywomen*....May the single be married and the married happy.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Tomas J. Oaks, Esq: Gen. Wm. R. Davie: A splendid orator and able and sagacious diplomatist.

By Dr. A. Smith: The justly celebrated hospitality of the Southern States.

By Mr. Archibald Henderson: The University of Virginia; the last great work of the immortal Jefferson; may it prove worthy of its projector and patron.

By Col. Thos. G. Polk, President of the Day: The town of Fayetteville, may the wisdom of the West select it as the point at which to commence a Rail Road to the Mountains.

By Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Vice-President: The memory of Archibald Henderson, John Steele and Francis Locke—three distinguished stars that once illum'd the West.

By Dr. John Scott: Governor Owen; Enlightened and artless as a politician, virtuous and estimable as a citizen; He bartered not for distinctions, nor huckstered for votes;—honors and office sought for him, not he for them.

By Mr. P. White: Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gov. Branch, Secretary of the Navy: respected and esteemed at home, honored and exalted abroad. Whom the *State* delights to honor, the *Nation* is safe in reposing confidence in.

By Col. Henry Giles: University of North-Carolina; surpassed by few, if any, similar institution in the Union: may the Legislature extend towards it a fostering care.

By R. H. Alexander, Esq: The memory of Gen. Greene.

By L. Bingham: Ireland, and her patriotic sons.

The toasts drank at Charlotte, on the 4th instant, were received too late for insertion in this week's paper. They shall appear in our next.

Mr. Senator *Benton*, it is stated, has become editor of a paper in Missouri. He is now on the "road to preferment." His chance of promotion is a good one, for his qualifications are of the right stamp, as his famous "East Room letter" conclusively demonstrates.

Duff Green complains that *more* removals are not made. He must be patient, and his malignity will be gratified to the utmost. He likewise grumbles, because the printing of all the Departments is not given to him. Were his griping avarice fed with this additional bounty, like the horse-leech, he would still cry, "give! give!" The U. States Treasury could not gorge him.

Consul to Liverpool.—The consulship at Liverpool, the most lucrative Office, it is said, in the gift of the Government, has been bestowed upon Mr. *Ogden*, of New-Jersey—the late incumbent, Mr. *Maury*, venerable for his age and virtues, having been *removed*. This Mr. *Ogden* is the same man on whom *Burr's* drafts, (when he was in Tennessee,) in favor of Gen. Jackson, were drawn. Thus have two of Burr's accomplices, *Swartwout* and *Ogden*, been snugly provided for. Had such things, under like circumstances, happened under a former Administration, we should have heard enough said about "*hush money*." What is the inference now? Each one is competent to draw it for himself.

Worthy of Imitation.—New-Hampshire, with a population, according to the last census, of something less than 250,000 souls, pays an annual tax of 90,000 dollars for the support of common free schools. In these schools the children of the rich as well as of the poor, receive the rudiments of education, and are prepared to perform, creditably to themselves, the ordinary duties of life. In North-Carolina, it seems, nothing can be done to promote common schools, because we have no *school fund*. A trifling tax, for so important an object, would not be borne; and yet for luxuries and follies, we tax ourselves doubly and trebly what we should be required to do, to place the means of education within the reach of every child in the state.

In other states, as well as New-Hampshire, where education is brought to every man's door, there are no *school funds*. Schools are supported by a voluntary tax, imposed by the citizens themselves, in their annual town meetings—the legislature has nothing to do with imposing it—it is the act of the inhabitants, and is consequently more worthy of praise. They would not thus tax themselves, year after year, did not experience prove to them that it is a wise policy, that the benefits resulting from it, in the general diffusion of education, amelioration of morals, and consequent improved and improving state of society, are of the greatest value, even if estimated on the sordid principle of pounds, shillings and pence. Why cannot we follow their example, and be liberal, not to others, but to ourselves—especially, when our liberality will be returned to us with more than compound interest?

Gold.—Maj. Jonathan Harris, of Mecklenburg county, has discovered a gold mine on his plantation, which, from the experiments already made, promises to be very valuable. He has worked it for several weeks; and with only four hands, has obtained, on an average, about one hundred dollars worth of gold per day. This, we learn, has been procured without pounding the gravel; but when pulverized, for which he is preparing machinery, the quantity of gold, it is expected, will be doubled. The gold is not found in veins; but is deposited on the surface, from five to six inches in depth.

Reform.—The Postmaster at Statesville, Iredell county, has been *reformed* out of office. He was a friend to the late persecuted Administration, and that was crime enough. A beginning having thus been made in North-Carolina, we may now expect to see the work go "bravely on."

It was expected, that those editors who could discover no *merit* in the late Administration, would be unable to find any *fault* in the present. They were not *hired* then to eulogize. The case is altered now, and the twenty-six pensioned editors, as well as the "By Authority" supporters of the Administration, all sing to the same tune. Not a discordant note is heard.

Execution.—Negro *Sam*, was executed in Charlotte, on the 3d instant, for the crime of burglary.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR:—I perceive the 4th page of your paper to be chiefly filled with miscellaneous articles; should you think proper to devote a few of its columns to a particular and very important subject, I will furnish you with communications on that subject, as leisure from other duties may permit.

The subject is one that should be spread before the public in its full extent. Some of its past results were seen and deplored by all. Its incipient stages, and the extent of its evils, are hid from the view of many; and such as are in the greatest need of knowing them. Ardent spirits may be justly entitled the mammoth destroyer of property, reputation, health, domestic peace, human life and the souls of men.

Much is said and written, and what is more and better, much is done, in some parts of our country, at the present time, to check the prevalence of this fell destroyer. It has done much execution among us, and is still doing much, and we have done but little to check its ravages. We cannot suppose this enemy will leave us until he is driven away; nor are we to hope that he will be driven off, until his odious character and horrible doings are exposed to public view.

It will be the object of this paper to show the expence of supporting this enemy to our dearest, best interest. I have purposely avoided using the word intemperance, because its meaning is vague and unsettled.

According to the Marshal's return in 1810, there were more than thirty-three millions of gallons of spirits distilled and imported for annual consumption in the United States; as considerable quantities are brought in by smuggling, thirty-four millions would very probably be below the real estimate. If the consumption, since that time, has kept on in a ratio with the increase of population, the consumption of a single year would now be more than sixty-millions; but I will set it down at fifty millions. Considering that this estimate is below the reality, and taking the prices of the different kinds of spirits, and considering that vast quantities are retailed at advanced prices, we may fairly set down the cost to be fifty millions of dollars. Now what are the products of this expense? Idleness, contention, shattered constitutions, premature deaths, wretchedness, poverty, disunion in families; and the catalogue might be lengthened to fill a page.

To be more particular in this calculation, let us confine it to a small section of the country. Fifty millions is to the population of the U. States, as 75,000 to Rowan county, estimating the population of this county at 15 thousand. This ratio may not be precisely accurate; but it is sufficiently so to answer the purposes of this calculation. 75,000 gallons are yearly consumed in this county. These we will estimate at but 50 cents per gallon. Considering the different kinds of spirits consumed, and the way in which much of it is sold, it is presumed that this is a low estimate. 37,000 dollars annually expened for spiritous liquors. The time and grain consumed in the manufacture of this article should not be taken into this pecuniary calculation; but there are many other expenses attending it that should.

It is presumed that it is but fair to calculate that one half of the 75,000 gallons, is consumed by drunkards. One gallon will disqualify every common drunkard for labouring for at least two days. Multiply the 37,000 gallons by 2 and we will have 75,000 days' labour lost. It is not supposed that drunkards drink always in this systematic way; but it matters not as to the results, whether they consume whole days in drinking two quarts (and, indeed, one quart will lay most of them up for a day,) or spend double the number of afternoons in drinking quarts or pints. Most of those who consume time in this way, are heads of families; it would then be but a moderate calculation to estimate the loss of this labor at 50 cents per day. 75,000 half dollars will make 37,500 dollars. As we lost 500 in the first calculation, we will add it here, and we will have 38,000; this added to the cost of the spirits, makes the enormous sum of 75,000 dollars expense annually to this county for that which, instead of being beneficial, is extremely pernicious. Let no one be astonished at these results. They are fairly made out, and are rather below than above the real state of the case.

We have not yet taken all the items into this calculation. Some one must take care of the intemperate. There is probably half as much time consumed in taking care of them, as they consume in drinking; as this, unfortunately, generally falls to the lot of the poor heart-broken wives, we will estimate the pecuniary loss at but 25 cents per day, which would be 8000 dollars. Add this to the above, and you have 83,000 dollars.

It is asserted by those who have the best right to know, that nine-tenths of all criminal prosecutions arise, either directly or indirectly, from intemperance. A large portion of litigation springs from the same cause; and it is well known that a large portion of the poverty throughout our land, arises from the same prolific source. From these facts, it will be but a moderate estimate to suppose that 5000 dollars of the county tax goes to support intemperance:—add this to the above sum and we have 88,000 dollars. This tax we bear very patiently. Was 5,000 dollars drawn from us annually to promote some benevolent purpose, there would be a horrible grumbling, and perhaps rebellion. But when it is paid to support intemperance, it is borne quite patiently. To this might be added the loss of time by sickness brought on by intemperance; the loss of property by negligence; and the loss of human life by premature death. In all it would hardly amount to less than 100,000 to this county every year. We will place it at NINETY THOUSAND.

Suppose this sum was appropriated to useful purposes. Twenty thousand of this sum would employ constantly eighty schoolmasters, at the rate of 250 dollars a year:—for this sum, respectable and competent teachers could be had. Eighty school-masters would be sufficient to teach all the youth in the county, between 10 and 16 years of age, six months in the year, allowing about 25 children to each teacher. Were the time and labour bestowed upon still-houses, appropriated to the erection of school-houses, it would furnish a sufficient number of good ones, without any additional labour. Were the funds expended on distilling apparatus laid out in the purchase of books, every school-house might be furnished with a good library. The benefit of such an appropriation to the rising generation and to the country, would be incalculable. To effect this good, where is the patriot, the well-wisher to mankind, and the christian, that is not willing to desist, not only from the intemperate use of spirits, but to adopt the principle of entire abstinence?

After the deduction of 20,000 from the 90,000, there remains 70,000. Ten thousand of this would afford competent religious instruction to every neighborhood in the county. It is not here insinuated that this should be imposed as a tax by Government; but that every man should appropriate such a proportion of what he expends for ardent spirits, as a free-will offering. The balance of 60,000 yet remains, which might be appropriated to feeding and clothing the poor, (but were there no spirits used, there would be few poor,) to the establishment of public seats of learning and science, and to various proposals calculated to promote the intelligence, general improvement, wealth and happiness of the community. *V. D. M.*

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on July the first, 1829.

A—Joseph Allison, Isaac B. Alexander, Joseph Albea, Thomas Archibald, Wm. Archibald. *B*—John Blankenship, James Brawley, Junr. James Bone. *C*—David Campbell. *E*—John M. Erwin, Robt. Elliot, Mrs. Priscilla Edwards. *G*—Alexander Gunn, 2 Isaac Green, Nathaniel Gurney, James M. Graham, Spencer Gates, Zachariah Goodin. *H*—John Hughes, Benjamin Huie, Kisier Hooker, Martin Harkey, Wm. Holend, Alenson Howard 2. *K*—Saml. King, Esq. Wm. King, Esq. Samuel S. King, Benjamin Knox. *L*—Saml. Lowing, Wm. Lippard. Mrs. Mary Lewis, Mrs. Mary Long. *M*—Sec'ty Mount Moriah Lodge, Geo. Morrison, Wm. Mills, John Marshal, Charles Mills, sen. John Matherson, James Mangham, Alexander McLenahen, Wm. McConnell, Wm. R. McClennel. *P*—Hiram H. Prather, Elias Plott, Banister Pucket. *R*—Roger W. Reese, Esq. *S*—Charles W. Shelton, Solomon Summers, Joseph Slow, Esq. Abner Stuart, Amos Sharp, A. Simonton. *T*—Mrs. Margaret Tomlinson, *W*—Robt. Wilson, George White, Thomas R. Watts Isham Welsh, Miss L. Wilson, Mrs. Catharine Worfray.

JAMES McKNIGHT, *P. M.*

N. B. Those indebted to me for postage of papers or letters, will please call and pay it and save cost.

3t43 JAS. McKNIGHT.

The Examination

OF the students in the *Charlotte Female Academy*, will take place, on Thursday and Friday, the 30th and 31st. The friends and patrons of the Institution are requested to attend.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*

July 9, 1829. 2t42

Ebenezer Academy.

THIS institution, under the superintendence of the subscriber, is now open for the reception of students. A course of studies is here pursued preparatory to admission into the University of this State. In addition to this, instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education.

The healthy situation of this Academy, the good state of morals in the neighbourhood, and the advantages of an enlightened ministry, which the students can always enjoy, are objects worthy the attention of those wishing to educate their sons. Board can be had in respectable families, at one dollar per week. Tuition proportionably low. H R. HALL.

Bethany Church, Iredell county, N. C.

July 7, 1829:::::::2t42

Education.

THE subscriber has resumed his school in this place, in which are taught the following branches of education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Englisb Grammar, Geography, History, the Latin and Greek languages. He promises that every exertion will be made on his part, for the improvement of those children entrusted to his care.

J. G. HALL.

Salisbury, June 9, 1829.—2t42.

Rowan Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of the Rowan County Bible Society with be held on Monday, the 3d day of August next, at Thyatyra. A sermon may be expected from a minister previously appointed.

The importance of the Bible cause, especially the encouraging aspect which it has recently assumed, will, it is hoped, secure a full meeting, and a large congregation.

3t43. J. RANKIN.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

EVELINA CHITTIM. vs. PHILIP CHITTIM. } *Petition for Divorce.*

WHEREAS a subpœna and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the Court-House door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpœna, and he having failed: It is therefore *Ordered* by Court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1829, and 53d year of the independence of the United States. LAW. HENDERSON.

3mt254.—pr. adv $4.

A List of Letters

REMAINING *in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of July*, 1829.

A. Silas Alexander, Esq. Phineas Alexander, William W. Abbea, Esq.

B. N. Bosworth 2, E. M. Bronson, Moses Beaty, Francis M. Beaty, Wm. Bigham, Wm. Black, Margaret Black, Francis A. Bradley, Samuel Blythe, Christian Black.

C. James Clark, Fanny Cathey, L. D. Cannon, David F. Caldwell, Jane L. Caldwell, John Caston, William Culberhouse.

D. Rev. J. W. Douglass, William Darnall, Walter Davis, Esq. James N. Davidson.

E. Joseph Eastman, Stephen Emerson.

F. Wm. Flinn 2, David G. Flaniken.

G. Samuel F. Gelston 4, James Graham, Sam'l Givens, Rev. Isaac Grier.

H. Wm. S. W. Huges 2, John L. Hayes, Doct. John Happold, Daniel Hyams, John Hall, George Houston, Mrs. Eliza Hefferman, Doct. Hezekiah Hall, Samuel Hyams, Thomas Henry, James Hutchison.

J. Thomas I. Johnson 2, David Johnson, Patrick Johnson.

K. Mrs. Sarah Kemberel 2, John Kerr.

L. Mary Long, Edwin Lang, Wm. L. Long, Mrs. Mary Lees.

M. Thomas J. McLain, Zebulon Morris, Margaret D. McKee, James W. Martain, Joseph M'Culloch, Saml. M'Rum, Banks M'Ree, David McKnight, John McLure, Hugh McLure, Robert Matthews, Wm. C. McCormick, Managers or Proprietors of the Gold Mines, John McMickle.

N. Thomas Norton.

O. Julia M. Osborn 2, Nathan Orr.

P. Wm. Patterson, Capt. Robert Pickens, John C. Pharr, Aaron R. Patton, Wm. Parker, James Peoples.

Q. Charles Qua.

R. Mary C. Reeze 2, James Rodgers, Doct. Joseph W. Ross, Elizabeth Russel, Wm. Rylie, John Read.

S. James Sprott, Esq. John Simpson, Jacob Sims, Secretary of the Sunday School, Benj. Smith.

T. Thomas Trotter 6, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Tate.

W. James Whitesides, John J. Walker 2, Capt. John Walker, jun. John Weeks, William Walker, Joseph or Wm. Winchester, Margaret Wiley, Moses Wallis.

3t43. WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Polly, has absconded, in company with a Villain, called Alexander Mullen, who I have supported for the last nine months; and are supposed to have gone to the Western District, Tennessee; this is to forewarn all persons from harbouring her or crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

DANIEL KERBY.

Burke county, N. C. June 20, 1829.—2t42p.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

COUSINS.

"L'Hymen, dit-on, craint les petits Cousins."
SCRIBE.

Had you ever a Cousin, Tom?
  Did your Cousin happen to sing?
Sisters we've all by the dozen, Tom,
  But a Cousin's a different thing: [Tom,
And you'd find, if you ever had kissed her,
  (But let this be a secret between us) [Tom,
That your lips would have been in a blister,
  For they're not of the Sister genus.

There is something, Tom, in a Sister's lip
  When you give her a good-night kiss,
That savours so much of relationship,
  That nothing occurs amiss:
But a Cousin's lip if you once unite
  With yours, in the quietest way,
Instead of sleeping a wink that night,
  You'll be dreaming the following day.

And people think it no harm, Tom,
  With a cousin to bear you talk;
And no one feels any alarm, Tom,
  At a quiet cousinly walk;—
But, Tom, you will soon find, what I happen to know,
  That such walks often grow into straying,
And the voices of Cousins are sometimes so low,
  Heaven only knows what you'll be saying!

And then there happens so often, Tom,
  Soft pressures of hands and fingers;
And looks that were moulded to soften, Tom,
  And tones on which memory lingers;
That long ere your walk is half over, the strings
  Of your heart are all put in play,
By the voice of these fair demi-sisterly things,
  In not quite the most brotherly way.

And the song of a sister may bring to you, Tom,
  Such tones as the angels woo, [Tom,
But I fear if your Cousin should sing to you,
  You'll take her for an angel too:
For so curious a note is that note of their's,
  That you'll fancy the voice that gave it,
Has been all the while singing the National Airs,
  Instead of the Psalms of David.

I once had a Cousin that sung, Tom,
  And her name may be nameless now,
But the sound of those songs are still young,
  Though we are no longer so: [Tom,
'Tis folly to dream of a bower of green,
  When there is not a leaf on the tree;—
But 'twixt walking and singing, that Cousin
  God forgive her! the ruin of me. [has been

And now I care not for society, Tom,
  And lead a most anchorite life,
For I've loved myself into sobriety, Tom,
  And out of the wish of a wife!
But, oh, if I said but half what I might say,
  So sad were the lesson 'twould give, [day
That 'twould keep you from loving for many a
  And from Cousins—as long as you live

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Oneida Observer.

GABRIEL'S ROAD.

In the large and populous city of Edinburgh, there is a street leading over what was once a deep ravine, bearing this name. The event which gave it this title, and which is related in these columns, is historical, and is related as fact.

Somewhat secluded from the business part of the city, was the residence of Mr. McIntyre. He was a gentleman of fortune, known and respected for his virtues and affability by the rich and looked up to as a being of superior order for his unostentatious charity and benevolence, by the poor. His wife to was one fitted to shine in the brightest circle of fashion, or the most quiet and lovely one of her own fireside, possessing all the amiable qualities of woman. Two children both sons, one of the age of twelve, the other seven years, mild, innocent and playful as the lamb, blessed the happy parents' hearts with the smiles and glee of infancy.

The circle would not be complete unless including the family Tutor and Lady's maid. I shall not trouble the reader with a description of Sarah, notwithstanding her bright smiles and clustering, glowing ringlets, but she was a being all purity.

Pause here and wonder, oh! man, at that greatest of all wonders, man! how majestic, yet how debased; how sublime in spirit, yet oh! how low! tender hearted as the infant, shedding tears of pity over a fellow being in tribulation at one moment, and at the next, thirsting for revenge, for blood, with the fury of madness! and those same eyes, where trickled down the bright tear of compassion, now rolling, flashing with demoniac fire! how mighty yet how weak! scaling the proudest towers of nature and building prouder! yet a touch, a breath, a look, and he is gone! Standing unawed before the bright glory of heaven; by a frown quenching the wrath of the wild beasts of prey, the lion, the tiger, the hyena: yet starting trembling in agony, before a shadow of the heated brain! how strange a thing is man!

Gabriel H.———was a young man of about five and twenty; sober and sedate in appearance, and reserved in manner. He had been educated for the ministry and was soon to take upon himself the orders of the church. Yet, lurking beneath that outward show of modesty; mingling with his habitual and deep reverence for the deity; concealed in the usually calm and equable flow of his blood, unknown even to himself, lay coiled passions when aroused, to which the whirlwind was as a breath!—Ambition, which once awakened, would have grasped at kingdoms, at the world, and then weep that there was no other spot where *he* could strive for the mastery! Such in reality was Gabriel, yet those passions had never been awakened; they slept the sleep of the ocean when the gale is lulled. Well, oh! well for him had it been, could they have slept forever. He loved his little pupils, Charles and William. It was his daily task to hear them con their early lessons and form to virtue their tender minds.—Yet sweet task to him, for he delighted in their innocent prattle, and their gay, childish laughter, was music to his ear.

The elements were lulled into a dead calm and the sky hung light and cloudless, except the pale blue, circling volumes that issued from her chimnies, over the city. It is with such a calm that nature loves to clothe herself, when the sultry sun has set. Yet though nature was sleeping, man was not. The busy hum of thousands of voices, the quick tread of thousands of feet, and all the varied din and bustle always attendant upon large cities was there heard. To escape from the Babel like scene, Gabriel proposed a walk to his pupils, which was readily acceded to and they wandered away towards the green meadows. The place chosen by Gabriel for his evening ramble was one he loved for its beauty and solitude: The path wound with a gentle slope along a ravine. The bright and lively green of the vegetable world, is sweet to the eye accustomed daily to rest upon paved and dusty streets, and the same interminable range of buildings. The light laughter loving William bounded on before his tutor ever and anon stopping to gather some fresh delicate flowers that lifted their heads among the long blades of grass, then sportively scattering them over his more sedate brother, and raising a languid smile even on the melancholy features of Gabriel.

Night was gradually spreading her unbroken veil over the blue canopy of the earth, and dark clouds, which had hitherto lain pile on pile, far in the north, now showed the threatening signs of an approaching storm. Sheet after sheet, coil after coil, slowly and sullenly unrolled, spreading abroad like an unfurling banner, and laid thick darkness upon the earth. The little party had hastened towards home upon the first approach of the storm and had nearly reached it when the rain burst forth. The distant thunder muttered ominously and the lambent lightning, glanced a yellow, sickly gleam across the western sky. Affrighted and breathless from their race with the storm, they rushed into the house and arms of their anxious parents. The next day was the Sabbath, and the glorious sun drove proudly along his gorgeous chariot, brightening with his smiles the broad face of heaven. Dark and lowering were Gabriel's usually bland features on that morning: it seemed as though some demon within, was scattering poison through his veins. You might read it on his brow and in his eye; though he strove to conceal it. You might read it there; dark, deep revenge! Last evening those sweet hopes that will wind their way to the avenues of the hearts of *all*, prompted *him;* and he impressed the first fond kiss of love on the blushing cheek of Sarah.

It was observed by the youngest of the children, who told it as a pleasant joke to his brother, and both for the same cause to their mother. He soon knew that it had been told, whether Mrs. McIntyre mentioned it to Sarah, or hinted her knowledge to him, is uncertain, but he knew it had been told and by whom. He was concious of having transgressed no law of innocence; but to him it seemed that that tale had struck a deadly blow to his brightest earthly hopes, and those fiery passions, which would have graced the arch fiend himself were unloosed. He determined on revenge! Strange as it may appear, he determined to sacrifice those whom he considered as the authors of his supposed indelible disgrace. Yet he veiled those passions beneath a calm exterior; and to an unobserving eye, he appeared as usual. But one who had studied human nature might have seen on the quivering lip, the pale cheek and the almost convulsive grasp of his hand, that thoughts of darker deeds than the sun should gaze upon were gnawing at his heart.

He accompanied his pupils as usual to the kirk, but could he listen? No! those sounds which it was his wont to drink in as coming from a fountain from whence flowed eternal life, now fell with a dead and unmeaning sound upon his ear. The blessing was at length pronounced, and all those beings who had hiherto sat still, silent and almost breathless, started at once into life, as though strickened by the wand of a mighty magician.

The day was intensively hot, and hundreds were seen strolling along the streets, or loitering beneath the shade of the poplar. In silence Gabriel took the hand of his pupils and once more trod the path leading to the ravine. He wandered heedlessly along, answering at random their childish questions, till he had passed the ravine. Then his eye grew hard and set, and his teeth clenched; he drew a clasp knife from his pocket and without a word, struck it into the heart of the eldest, who fell without a groan or struggle to the earth: the youngest, with a wild shriek that was distinctly heard in the city, turned and fled: but the demon pursued and overtook him. In vain he struggled, in vain he shrieked for help. An awful cry of horror rose from the city, as he drew the knife with determined foree across the white neck of the innocent victim. The blood gushed out upon his hands and clothes—the rush of air from the wound—the gurgling blood—the faint moan was heard, and then he dropped to the ground, the red stream withering upon the grass, a heap of lifeless clay—of dust and ashes!

The deed was done—the revenge was complete—aud, as if exhausted by conflicting passions, Gabriel sunk down, covered his face with his bloody hands, and passively awaited his fate. He moved not again till he was forced away by some of the citizens, who had hastened to the place. And there they found the little innocents; the one as white and calm, as if in a quiet sleep; the other, with eyes strained from their sockets, wild, green, glassy, with bloody foam standing on his distorted lips, his little hands cut and mangled in the deadly struggle.

The criminal was dragged to the city. It was an ancient law of Scotland, that when a murderer was taken with a "red hand," his trial and execution should immediately follow. The court of justice was convened. There were hundreds of witnesses; he was condemned, a gibbet was erected, and with the bloody knife suspended by a cord to his neck, he was launched into eternity! Charles and William were borne away to their parents. Blighted are all their fond hopes in a moment? Blasted all their bright visions of the future! Bowed down; crushed into the dust. Stricken like the wounded deer; who may tell their misery and despair? none! Let silence rest upon their grief.

And there was one who would have wept for the wretched Gabriel, but tears were denied: there was one who would have mourned, but the hand of heaven passed over her. She became a maniac. Instead of tears, her eyes were blood-shot, wild and glassy. Instead of moanings, she gave him idiot laughter. And she too has passed away!

This is no fiction. The city has now extended over the place where the murder was perpetrated, and the path which the murderer took, forms one of its streets and still bears the name of "Gabriel's Road."

MALCOLM.

Tuck in your ruffle Thomas.—We have a few nails to make, said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle, and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he had earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish. "Put out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school time now;" said the father. This is the picture of one day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it, and felt as happy at the anvil with his ruffle tucked in, as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, "in these hard times," for many a young man to tuck in his ruffle, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man whose expectations of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better—some humble occupation, which, while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of competent food and raiment.

We would here recommend Agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists, in first running in debt for lands and mortgaging them back for payment, then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm. No! This is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate. *Old Experience.*

COURTSHIP.....A SHOWER.

The storm that had swept so profusely over the woods and hills was now subsiding. The ample sky flung back its veiling tresses, and the sun came out with a singular beauty. The exceeding richness of the blue heaven, the fiery edging of the distant clouds, the bright green outline of the forest, and the swoln streams that ran braiding themselves into the long leaning grass, presented a singular map of nature—dripping in the freshness of a summer shower. The winds were as clear and cool as if they had slept on the surface of the ocean: the flowers of a thousand hues were in full bloom, and poured out their perfume, as the fountain poured its song to the beat of the fervent wind.

'Well, this shower is over at last, Ellen,—and I guess it will be all the better for it,—all the better;—I say, Ellen, you'd better come out and see the rain-bow, before it fades forever,' and Ellen was out with a cautious step, as the wet grass, like the mane of a sweating steed, shed its thousand drops upon her feet.

'The rain-bow? which way is it, Charles! I can't see it.'

'Why, don't you see, right through the notch of that maple tree, where the leaves are blown off, now the wind blows—take care of your clothes—don't you see how it showers down on you, Ellen? there,—there's the rain bow,—and a fine one—I never saw the different colors more clearly defined. I'll tell you, Ellen, it always makes me think that some seam of the beautiful sky has been rent by the shaking of the thunder and the airs of heaven fallen out—but not daring to wander, they cling to the wound, until they are taken in again.'

'Now Charles, I like you for that; but see, it has almost vanished; the clouds that were here just now are all gone; and the sky is as blue as—

'As—your eyes, my dear.'

'Pho, I don't want your help—besides, I don't think your comparison is perfect; for my eyes are not quite so blue—they are lighter'

'Well, Ellen, we'll say as blue as your *stocking*.'

'Ha, ha, ha—that's worse yet'—and she displayed a beautiful ankle, and a white stocking.

'What'll you say now, mister Chas?'

'Why, Ellen,—as blue as itself—is that correct?'

'It will do, Charles; but look at that dry bare limb among the green leafy branches of that maple tree—what does that remind you of?'

'Various things. It is not unlike a dead child in a great and flourishing family, still nourished by all the surviving members with an affectionate solicitude; but answering their silent whispering with an unchanged look of decay. You may deck it with leaves, but it knoweth them not; and the leaves wither upon the stem and lose their fragrance, and are blown away in the summer wind. So I have seen the maiden deck the corse of her lover, with coronals blooming from the hill side, in the beautiful hope that the incense of living things she so much loved, might reanimate a loved one, from his eternal slumber. Now, Ellen, if I should die before you, that is what I should want you to do to me—'take me out in the open air,' and fling flowers upon my breast. Will you?'

'Perhaps I will, but you don't think of dying before me, I hope, Charles—that wouldn't be proper. It is not so polite for a girl to cry at her lover's death, as for a man, at the death of one he loves. And that is all the reason why I wish you to let me die first, because I should sleep so much easier, in my grave, if I thought you stood by it crying.'

'Ellen, this all fol-de-rol. I don't calculate to die this fifty years; and I don't calculate you will.

'*Ho!*' I live fifty years—I would sooner cut my own——

'*Hush!*'—Ellen Fleming, you may live as long as you please; but so long as you do live, I intend to love you with all my soul—I do. How white your hand is—how you blush! oh Ellen'——

'What, Charles?'

'Why, there's the minister, and there's the church; and here are we.'

'Well, what of that?'

'I want you to go with me to the minister's while I get him to go to church.—It's a week day; and I'd rather be married on a week day?'

'Who are you going to be married to?'

'To you!'

'Well'———

ONE LAW FOR THE RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

"Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of Justice hurtless breaks;
Clothe it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

If two tradesmen or labourers fall out, and challenge each other to fight with fists, they are liable to be taken up and rammed into jail to be tried for a riot.—If one of them be so unlucky as to kill the other, he is committed, on the coroner's warrant, for manslaughter—and though it seldom happens that a man is punished by the Judge for a mischance in a fair stand-up-fight, a long imprisonment previous to trial may be the ruin of a family who depend upon his labor for support; but if two *gentlemen* quarrel, and challenge each other to fight with pistols, they may be bound over to keep the peace, but nothing more. Nobody ever heard of an indictment for a riot or for a conspiracy to murder in such a case. If one of them feloniously points his pistol at the other, and deliberately shoots him dead, there is no prosecution, and the murderer walks abroad unmolested. If a turbulent fellow have his brains knocked out in a fight at a fair, ten to one but the poor devil who struck the blow is hanged for it; but if a *gentleman*, in cold blood, blows out his friend's brains with pistols, he is a man of *honor*, and every body admires and caresses him. If a man advise the king to break the laws, such a man, be he peer or plebian, is, by a new act of parliament, declared incapable of ever serving his majesty again: but if a prime minister break the laws himself, he is deemed, on that very account, the more worthy of remaining at the head of the executive government. How such a person can have the face to assist at those councils which doom wretches to the gallows, for private stealing, is a riddle to me. But it seems that it is one thing to be a citizen, and another thing to be a *gentleman*. A citizen must conform to the laws, but a gentleman "*has a right to require*" his adversary to stand up and be murdered, and no "*gentleman ever refuses*" to comply with a request so very reasonable. God help us! if these are to be the principles by which we are to be governed; if it is to be an essential part of a gentleman's character, that he can neither be a christian nor a subject. At this rate, the sooner we abolish the race of gentlemen, and declare ourselves a nation of shopkeepers, the better.

Remedy Against bad Water.—A highly respectable gentleman in Connecticut, who used to vsiit Ohio yearly, gave the following prescription. Being from early life a water-drinker, he applyed to the late Dr. Osborn of Middletown, to give him a substitute. The Dr. told him to furnish himself with a mixture of equal proportions of pulverised sugar and ginger, and whenever he drank the bad water of the west, to put in as much of the composition as suited his taste, and he need never apprehend bad effects from a free use of the water. He tried it a great number of years, and always found it an effectual preventive.

Newspaper borrowers.—The Gloucester Telegraph says:—"If your neighbour is able to pay for a paper, refuse to lend him one—2d offence, if he will not subscribe, show him the door. It is a beggarly and mean thing to be always borrowing a newspaper—a *poor* person is welcome to one from this office."

Recently, as the waiter at a respectable boarding house in Broadway was setting out the breakfast table, a man came into the room in rather a blustering manner and demanded to know the precise time that breakfast would be ready. The waiter went into another room to make the inquiry, and on returning found the *gentleman* engaged in adjusting his cravat. Saying he could not possibly wait for his breakfast, he walked off. Immediately after he left, the waiter discovered that all the silver spoons he had placed on the table were missing.

Economical News from Michigan.—In a letter from Mr. Wells, of Detroit, to Samuel L. Mitchel of N. York, it is stated that a valuable oil has been procured from maize or Indian corn. The specimen of oil looks very fine and inviting; it is reported to be equal to Castor oil, as a medicine; to burn with singular brilliancy, for lamps, and to be worthy, if a little rancidity can be removed, of being made a savory material for salads.

A black man was killed by lightning in N. Y. City last week; and a young lady who feared she should be, died of fright alone.